

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 25, 1850.

## The State of the Country and the Adjustment.

At no time since the commencement of the present excitement on the slavery question, has the state of parties—of sections—and of the country at large, been more complicated or more critical. So far as any immediate action at the South is concerned, we think there is nothing either to hope for or apprehend upon that score. There is altogether too many conflicting opinions and interests among the Southern people to admit of any united or efficient action at the present time. As we have before observed, not one Southern State, with the exception of South Carolina, is prepared to resort to extreme measures. The real danger comes from the Union-loving North; from two States which have derived more benefits from the Union, and more wealth from the Southern people, than all others combined. We allude to Massachusetts and New York. It is now almost unnecessary to allude to WINTHROP's course in the Senate. It is enough to say that he is identified with SEWARD, and everybody knows what his course has been. WINTHROP is sustained in Massachusetts, and his first men make no secret of avowing that the fugitive slave law will not be, and dare not be, executed in Massachusetts. In New York, an election is to come off on the first Monday of next month for State officers and for members of Congress. The Whig nominees are essentially Seward men, Free Soilers, and Anti-Remoters, to the back bone. The first Whig Convention which assembled at Syracuse endorsed SEWARD, using terms of the highest commendation. From this Convention a few members seceded, and called another Convention, which assembled at Utica on the 17th of the present month, and nominated the same ticket. Between the meeting of the two Conventions, WASHINGTON HUNT, the Syracuse nominee for Governor, had written a letter condemning the fugitive bill and every other plank of the "Omibus," with the exception of the admission of California, and the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. WASHINGTON HUNT goes for the repeal of the fugitive slave bill, and yet he is endorsed and eulogized by DEER, FRANK GRANGER, and the so-called "National Whigs" of New York—the Fillmore Whigs, be it remembered. If this two-faced and three-legged party succeeds, and we fear it will succeed, farewell to peace and quietness—and we had almost said, farewell to the Union. A more ridiculous farce than this Utica Convention, called by the friends of Mr. FILLMORE, cannot well be conceived of. It differs in nothing from the previous Convention at Syracuse, only that it complains that Mr. Seward engrossed all the praise, leaving none for their honorable selves, and so Messrs. DEER & Co. got up a Convention to endorse themselves. There is about as much difference between the SEWARD and FILLMORE wing of the Whigs, in New York, as there is between six and half-a-dozen.

The Democrats are not so plain and open upon the question as they should be, but they still plant themselves upon the Baltimore platform of '44, and eschew sectionalism, anti-remotism, and all other isms, and, if successful, will unquestionably send back DICKINSON to the Senate, or some one else of similar opinions. We fear, however, that the triple combination of the Sewardites and Fillmoreans—the anti-Masons and the anti-Remoters—the Socialists and the Abolitionists—will be too much for the national Democrats in New York. Much—very much—depends upon the result of this New York election.

## Misconception of our Meaning.

In the last number of the *Cheraw Gazette*, we find an article headed "A Dangerous Doctrine," in which the Editor of that paper comments upon an extract from an article which appeared in the "Journal" of the 4th instant, in such a manner as to show that our friend POWELL totally misconceived our meaning in the article from which he quotes. The extract he makes is as follows:

"While measures are pending, we oppose those we disapprove to the fullest extent of our humble abilities. When they are passed, and submitted to by a majority of the people, who alone have a right to decide the question of their reception or rejection, we feel bound to obey."

From this isolated passage, the *Gazette* seems to draw the conclusion that we advocate the unrestrained power of a majority, irrespective of constitutional restrictions. Such is not our doctrine, nor the doctrine of the article from which this extract is taken. The General Government has certain defined powers, and none others, but while acting within the limits of those powers, the laws of the United States are laws, and must be obeyed. The question of the violation of the constitution, is one to be decided in a legal manner by the courts, or should such decision be unsatisfactory, and secession—which is, in fact, revolution—be resorted to as a remedy, the majority of the people aggrieved have alone the right and power to decide upon the necessity and expediency of such remedy, not every TOM, DICK, and HARRY, who may jump up in a crowd and denounce all who are not of his way of thinking as traitors and subversionists. The courts are open at any time, when a legal issue may be made to test the constitutionality of any of the laws of the last session. In case of resistance to the whole affair be resorted to, it should at least require the majority of the people of the South to decree such resistance, and until they do, we, at least, shall not. When they do, we will be just as likely to stand as louder talkers.

## Caved in Completely.

Sometime last month, the Federal party of New York held a Convention at Syracuse for the purpose of nominating candidates and manufacturing "Whig thunder;" and this Convention being "then and there" assembled, did incontinentally endorse WM. H. SEWARD and all his "higher law" notions and Abolition movements. A minority, comprising about one-third of the delegates to this Convention, claiming to be "National Whigs," seceded, published a manifesto, and called another Convention, to be held at Utica during the present month. Well, that Convention has met, and endorsed the Syracuse Abolition nominations throughout, although WASHINGTON HUNT, the Syracuse candidate for Governor, has written a long letter to FRANK GRANGER, in which he takes ground against the extension of slavery, and asks the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. And with all these imperfections on his head, he is accepted and endorsed by the so-called "National Whigs," with DEER and FRANK GRANGER at their head. If this be "National Whiggery," God save the country from such nationality. We do sincerely believe that more of the future peace and prosperity of the country hangs upon the success of the Democratic party in New York than upon any other single event. If the Democrats succeed, DICKINSON, or some one of similar opinions, will be sent to the Senate. We shall await the result of the New York elections with the utmost anxiety. Democratic Pennsylvania has nobly vindicated her character. God send that New York do no likewise. It is nonsense to talk about non-partyism. Some of the Northern Democrats are unfaithful, and we acknowledge it with sorrow, but, as a general rule, a Democratic triumph is a national victory, and a fresh security for the Union and the constitution.

## The Democratic Press.

We are gratified to notice the signs of improvement exhibited by the Democratic press of this State, both at the seat of government and elsewhere. Brother HOLBEN is doing yeoman's service, and besides editing an able paper, publishes a handsome one. Our friend ECCLES, of the *Lincoln Courier*, comes out in a new dress, and makes a very handsome appearance, and the matter is well worthy of the manner. ECCLES is a Charlotte, originally something of a Whig, and with Whig sympathies, until his honest convictions forced him into the ranks of the Democratic party. He is now on the right track, and although in some things we do think that he goes too far, yet, for all that, he errs on the right side, and can take our right. We have already noticed the improvement in the *Goldboro Patriot*. We think it improved both in appearance and in matter. We hope that our friend ROBINSON may be amply sustained. The *Warrenton News* is also a considerable improvement on the old "Reporter," and the "Pioneer," at Elizabeth City, is a valuable accession to the Republican ranks. We have here only noticed those papers which recently effected changes or improvements on their "personal appearance." Many of our standard papers are as they were, and as such are always welcome. By the way, we have not said a word about a paper which we do think is rather neatly printed than otherwise;—an unpretending little sheet published in the little village of Wilmington—the *Wilmington Journal*. We know the Editors very well, and think them reasonably good fellows and worthy of support, which, we have no doubt, a discerning public will award to them. Any one in North Carolina who can print a neater sheet can take our hat.

It is stated that G. P. R. JAMES, the novelist, has declared, in the proper Court, his intention to become a citizen of the United States. It is also added that the "Two Horsemen" will be naturalized at the same time.

Ex-Governor Aiken, Democrat, has been elected from the Charleston (S. C.) District, in place of ISAAC E. HOLMES, non-descript, by a majority of about 800. We are sincerely glad of this. If ever a man deserved defeat, it was HOLMES. His support of WINTHROP was of itself sufficient to damn him, to say nothing of his course on other questions, which was only consistent in inconsistency.

FLORIDA.—CABELL, Fed., has been re-elected to Congress from Florida, having beaten Major JOHN BEARD, the Democratic candidate, but by a reduced majority. The charge of disunion was made and circulated to the prejudice of Maj. BEARD, else there is very little doubt that he would have been elected.

In the Ohio Legislature, the Feds. have a slight plurality. The Free Soilers hold the balance of power.

JENNY LIND's first concert in Philadelphia yielded \$12,000. BARNUM is universally execrated as a mountebank showman. His conduct at Boston was so mean and contemptible, that Miss LIND cannot return to that city while her business connection with "E. FLORIBUS" BARNUM subsists. In humble phrase, he has tried to come it rather too strong, and has overdone the thing.

Gov. KING, of Missouri, has granted an unconditional pardon to GONZALEZ MONTESQUIEU, the eldest of the two brothers, it being satisfactorily proven that the young man is a confirmed lunatic. It is believed that a *nolle prosequi* will be entered in the case of the younger brother, who it is supposed had no hand in the murder of young BARNUM.

The proprietors of the *Payetteville Observer* propose to issue their paper semi-weekly after the 1st of December. We think they ought to be supported, as they will unquestionably merit it. Pity the *Observer* is on the wrong side.

The population of Wake county, including Raleigh, is 26,468.

Mr. VAN BUREN.—The Democratic Amalgamation Convention recently held at Syracuse, N. York, by a vote of 93 to 27, nominated Martin Van Buren as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency! Is it not a little singular that the Democratic papers which have so bitterly abused the Seward Whigs, and so highly praised Northern Democratic devotion to the South, did not inform their readers of this fact?—*Observer*.

Not at all singular, friend *Observer*, not at all. The truth is that the Democratic press never knew of this "fact," nor do they know of it now—nor does any such fact exist, except in the fertile brains of Free Soilers at the North, or their willing coadjutors at the South, who give it currency without attaching any credit to it. We take some Northern papers ourselves, and have some private correspondents at the North, but must confess that we never dreamed of such acting until enlightened by the *Observer*. How this world is given to—telling things in the newspapers.

FREE NEGROES DEPARTING.—We learn from the *Wilmington Aurora* that about 700 free negroes have left the place for the Northern States, in consequence of the stringent measures pursued towards them; and as many more will leave in a short time. "A word to the wise," &c.—*North Carolinian*.

We find a paragraph to the above effect going the rounds of the papers, and as it is calculated to convey a very mistaken impression, we would state that our free negro population does not now, and never did, amount to seven hundred, all told. The census will show between six and seven hundred free negroes in the town of Wilmington. We would rejoice if there was not one, but still there is no use in being represented worse than we are. Perhaps about one hundred may have cleared out.

The Philadelphia Freeman are said to be getting up a petition to JENNY LIND for a donation for the purchase of a battle-ship on which to have their fights.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—All the old members of Congress from South Carolina have been returned without opposition, with the exception of Mr. ISAAC E. HOLMES. "Speaker HOLMES!" Good luck.

The Democrats will have a majority on joint ballot in the Florida Legislature, which will ensure a Democratic Senator in place of Mr. YULEE, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. No change.

Mr. J. SMITH RHETT, a brother of the redoubtable BARNWELL, was a candidate for Congress in the Charleston District, and when the votes came to be counted, he was *nothar*! His views were similar to those of BARNWELL RHETT.

MARINE WHEEL-BARROWS.—Stern paddle Steam Boats look exactly like wheel-barrows going forward and foremost, vide the Chatham, which is nevertheless, a very pretty and excellent boat.

VERMONT U. S. SENATOR.—On Thursday last, the Legislature of Vermont, in joint ballot, elected Hon. SOLOMON FOOT, whig, of Rutland, U. S. Senator in place of Mr. PHILIPS, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1851.

FROST.—We were visited, on Sunday night last, with the first frost this season. Since then the weather has been cool and bracing.

BROKE JAIL.—On Friday last week, negroes Jim and Isaac, belonging to David McDaniel, and confined in the Nashville Jail for safe keeping, managed to escape by running over Col. Bridges, the jailer, as he opened the outer door for the purpose of taking their breakfast to them. They had broken open the inner door. They have not yet been retaken. No other persons were confined in the jail.

Tarboro' Press, 18th inst.

## For the Journal.

Free Suffrage.—Messrs. Editors.—North Carolina is the only State in the Union in which an elector is required to possess a freehold of fifty acres of land to entitle him to vote for a member of the Senate; and yet retain this old British aristocratic feature in our Constitution? The poor man is called upon to shoulder his musket in defence of his country's rights, and as well to perform various other public services; and why not vote for Senator, as well as for President, and all other public officers elected by the people? Nor is the poor man all who has a right to complain about this fifty acre qualification. A man may own forty-nine acres of land well improved, and worth forty-nine hundred dollars; B. may own ninety-nine half acre lots in the town of Wilmington, all well improved, and worth ninety-nine thousand dollars; C. may own one hundred negroes; D's stock in merchandise may be worth twenty-five thousand dollars; E. may have twenty-five thousand dollars loaned out on interest; and F. may have twenty-five thousand dollars invested in a Cotton Factory; yet neither of these men can vote for Senator, notwithstanding they are liable for such heavy taxes—the Senatorial districts are laid off entirely with regard to taxation, and the Senate intended to protect property—tax-payers. Is it fair that these men, who have so much at stake, shall be disfranchised, and nobody else but the land owners be allowed to vote for Senator, when but little over one-third of our revenue is received from taxes on lands? It is not. Now, if I understand the opponents of free suffrage, they do not object to the principle—to every free man's voting for Senator;—it is the difficulty which will be encountered in extending to him this privilege, which they fear, as well as the danger of the Eastern part of the State being imposed upon by the Western part. But for my part, I apprehend neither difficulty nor danger about the matter. As for the difficulty in amending the Constitution, the approaching Legislature can pass the amendment by a two-thirds vote—adviser it, and the next Legislature can pass it again by a three-fifths vote, and then the people can ratify it at the succeeding election, without either difficulty or cost. And as for the danger of the Eastern part of the State losing anything by the amendment abolishing the fifty acre qualification in elections for Senator, has no more to do with the arrangement of the Senatorial districts than it has to do with that abominable section called the 32d. It is also asked, that if every man is to vote for members of both branches of the Legislature, why have but one branch? The reason is very obvious. The Senate is intended to represent property, and by this arrangement—I mean by laying off Senatorial districts with regard to taxation—the Eastern part of the State will hold the balance of power in the Senate as long as she contributes the most taxes into the public treasury; therefore she will not consent to alter the basis on which the Senatorial districts are laid off; nor will the Western part of the State consent to have taxation brought into the account in distributing the members of the House of Commons; for, under the present arrangement, the Eastern part will always hold the balance of power in the Senate, i. e., so long as she pays the most taxes, and the Western part will hold the balance of power in the House of Commons, i. e., so long as she outnumbers the Eastern part in population. The fact is, according to my understanding, this is a plain, simple proposition, which involves but one single question, and that is, whether the owners of real estate shall be entitled to an exclusive privilege at the ballot box over the owners of personal and perishable property; for there is but few men among us who do not possess property of some kind or other equal in value to fifty acres of land.

As the act of the last Legislature to increase the revenues of the State has been the subject of much praise, much denunciations, as well as much calm discussion and consideration, a peep at the amount raised by said act will not be unacceptable to our readers. We thank certain friends of ours for the following information derived from "the documents" at Raleigh.

The amount brought into the Treasury by the new law, will be a little upwards of thirty thousand dollars.

The aggregate amounts paid in upon the following heads of taxation, (leaving out the counties of Currituck and Alamance, from which returns had not been received,) are annexed:

Interest.....\$24,493 95

Dividend and Profit.....1,644 01

Salaries and Fees.....1,504 94

Lineal descent.....1,105 56

Drovers.....1,054 80

Of the tax on Interest, the following counties pay the largest amounts, (giving all that pay over \$400.)

Wake.....1,713 56 Franklin.....708 31

Craven.....1,533 69 Cabarrus.....525 25

Edgecombe.....1,375 48 Hertford.....524 42

Mecklenburg.....1,329 63 Cumberland.....482 63

Warren.....1,124 67 Caswell.....468 58

Granville.....1,085 10 Rowan.....448 33

Halifax.....825 19 Bertie.....441 41

Forsythe.....814 16 Wayne.....437 97

Chowan.....777 71 Nash.....406 33

Guilford.....748 72 Rockingham.....400 95

Pitt.....703 31

The rest of the State give \$10, and as low as \$3 72.—

The aggregate is about \$80,000. A few items are not included in the statement, as, for instance, foreign carriages, lawyers and physicians, bowling alleys, &c.

Complete accuracy is not claimed for these figures; but they are very near the thing. Additional revenue had to be raised, and must continue to be raised; and if no more equitable general principle can be devised than the one adopted on which to raise it, all gainers ought to hold their peace.

## Greenboro' Patriot.

### The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad.

We are pleased to learn from the Norfolk papers that the difficulties which have so long delayed the reconstruction of this Road have at length been removed, and that the work of renewal has already been commenced. The Road will connect with the Wilmington Road at Weldon, and with the Raleigh Road near Gaston. It will, when completed, furnish an unbroken chain of Railroad communication from Norfolk to the South.

We are pleased also to learn that William Collins, Esq., late First Auditor of the Treasury, has been appointed President of the Company. He is well known in Washington as a man of intelligence and enterprise, possessing that business knowledge and tact which eminently qualify him for his high position. He is well acquainted with the people of the country through which the Road will pass, and will be enabled to make his appointments and contracts in the most judicious manner. The people of Norfolk and Portsmouth owe him a debt of gratitude; for it is due to his zealous exertions that this important means of communication is about to be put in operation. The Road, when completed, will add much to the prosperity of the country, and furnish an important link in the line of transit from the South to the seaboard.—*Washington Union*.

The steamship Philadelphia, arrived at New York on the 20th inst. from Chagres. She brings no later intelligence, but \$800,000 in gold and 140 passengers.

FINANCES OF MEXICO.—The financial affairs of Mexico are fast approaching a crisis. The government has been continued since the late war upon the resources derived from the Mexican indemnity. This source of revenue will soon be exhausted, the more especially as loans are constantly negotiating in advance of the payment of the indemnity. The report of the Finance Committee, which has been adopted by Congress, authorizes Payno, the Minister of the Treasury, to negotiate a loan of \$500,000 on the remainder of the American indemnity, and the previous loan of \$200,000 was ratified. Thus the treasury is to be replenished for a month longer. There still remain \$500,000, and what is to be done when that is exhausted, is a serious question.

## Later from California—More Gold, &c.

The steamer Crescent City arrived at San Francisco, Oct. 18th, bringing advices from San Francisco to the 11th of September. The Crescent City brings 342 passengers, and among whom there is estimated to be about one million dollars worth of gold dust, besides twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars on freight.

The steamer Philadelphia arrived at Chagres on the 15th inst.

No cases of cholera had occurred at Chagres for the two previous weeks. Panama was also very healthy.

The steamer Tennessee, Capt. Cole, arrived at Panama on the 4th inst., with one million dollars' worth of gold dust and 250 passengers.

The United States mails left San Francisco on the 15th inst.

The following passengers, on board the Crescent City, died on the passage between Chagres and New York, viz: John W. Haskell, of Boston; Edward Cuthbert, of Newbern, N. C. He died on the 12th, aged 35 years. Samuel Strickland Rodman, of New York; John Houghton, of Windsor, Vermont.

Mayor Biglow, of Sacramento city, since the amendment of his act, has been obliged to resign the office of mayor, and has been elected to the position of recorder of the city.

Everything is quiet in Sacramento City, and no apprehensions of further disturbance.

The business at the mines generally was prosperous. At the Northern mines and along Nelson's Creek, miners were averaging fully a half ounce per day.

From the south branch and the north fork of Feather river, the miners were also making handsome returns for their labor.

Rich and very productive dry diggings have been discovered between Nelson's creek and the mouth of Dutch creek, which empty into the Sacramento.

Henry M. Nagle, an extensive banker, has failed for a very large amount. This caused a run on all the banking houses, but they have held out with the exception of the one mentioned.

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—There has been large transactions in breadstuffs, especially in Chilean flour. Extensive sales have been made from first hands at \$14 and subsequently at \$16 per bbl.; half bbls. do, \$8 50. This has caused all other descriptions of flour to advance.

Provisions and all other substantial goods were firm at previous prices, with an upward tendency. Business generally prosperous.

## Congressional Elections.

### OHIO.

NEW CONGRESS. OLD CONGRESS.  
1. David T. Disney, David T. Disney,  
2. Lewis D. Campbell, Lewis D. Campbell,  
3. Robert C. Schenck, Robert C. Schenck,  
4. Benjamin Stanton, James B. Corwin,  
5. Alfred P. Edwards, E. D. Potter,  
6. Frederick F. Green, Amos E. Wood,  
7. Dr. E. M. Ellsbury, Jonathan D. Morris,  
8. John L. Taylor, John L. Taylor,  
9. Elson B. Olds, Elson B. Olds,  
10. Charles Sweetser, Charles Sweetser,  
11. George H. Busby, John K. Miller,  
12. John W. Foster, Samuel F. Vinton,  
13. James M. Gaylord, W. A. Whittier,  
14. Alexander Harper, Nathan Evans,  
15. Wm. F. Hunter, William F. Hunter,  
16. John Johnson, Moses Haugland,  
17. Joseph Cable, Joseph Cable,  
18. David K. Carter, David K. Carter,  
19. Eben Newton, John Crowell,  
20. Joshua R. Giddings, Joshua R. Giddings,  
21. N. S. Townsend, Joseph M. Root.

Whigs in Roman—Democrats in Italian.

Whig free-soil. Free-soil democrat.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW CONGRESS. OLD CONGRESS.  
1. Thomas B. Florence, Lewis C. Levin,  
2. John C. Calhoun, John C. Calhoun,  
3. Henry D. Moore, Henry D. Moore,  
4. John Robbins, Jr., John Robbins, Jr.,  
5. John McNaught, John McNaught,  
6. Thomas Ross, Thomas Ross,  
7. John A. Morrison, Jesse C. Dickey,  
8. Thaddeus Stevens, Thaddeus Stevens,  
9. J. G. Jones, Wm. Strong,  
10. John W. Johnston, M. A. McClintock,  
11. Hendrick B. Wright, Chester Butler,  
12. Gusha A. Crow, David Whitely,  
13. James Gamble, Joseph Casey,  
14. T. M. Bibbings, C. W. Pittman,  
15. Wm. H. Kurtz, Henry Nes,  
16. J. A. McLaughlin, J. A. McLaughlin,  
17. Samuel Calvin, Samuel Calvin,  
18. John L. Dawson, A. J. Ogles,  
19. Joseph H. Kuhns, Rob. Mann,  
20. John Allison, R. R. Reed,  
21. Thomas M. Howe, Moses Hampton,  
22. J. W. Howe, J. W. Howe,  
23. Carlton C. Curtis, James Thompson,  
24. Alfred G. Gilmer, Alfred G. Gilmer.

Whigs in Roman—Democrats in Italian.

Free-soil democrat. Native.

We have shamefully lost the 19th district by our own divisions. Mr. Kuhns (whig candidate) is elected by a majority of 1,057 over Mr. Snodgrass, (democrat); and yet he is in a minority on the popular vote 24,000 to 26,000. Messrs. McKimney and McDonald, two other democratic candidates, having obtained 8,107 votes!—*Wash. Union*.

DISTANCES ACROSS THE OCEAN.—The nearest geometrical distance between Liverpool and the North American ports, is traced to the great curve which sweeps by Cape Clear, in Ireland, and Cape Race, in Newfoundland, and thence down the coast to the various ports alluded to. The distance to Cape Race, which is a common one to all the ports, measured carefully on a globe, in round numbers is 33 degrees.

In 1880 marine miles. From Cape Race to the different ports—viz: more strictly to the entrances, on the sea coast, of the several harbors—the distance are as follows, viz: To Halifax 390 marine miles; to Boston 840; to New York 990; to Philadelphia 1050; to Norfolk 1190. Hence the total distance from Liverpool are: To Boston 2370; to Philadelphia 3030; to Norfolk 3150. Boston is 45 miles further than Philadelphia; New York 600 miles further; Philadelphia 660; Norfolk 780.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*.

MURDER.—We learn by a gentleman from Wadesboro, N. C., that Mr. J. D. Smith, of that town, was killed there on Monday last by a man named Morrison. Smith, it is said, was talking to the man about his drinking, and threatened to discharge him from his employ if he did not abstain from drink. Morrison became enraged, and threw a hatchet at Smith. It struck him on the head and broke his skull. He died in about two hours.

## Salisbury Watchman.

EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE.—One of the most striking features of the last five years, and of the present four, is the rapid growth into public favor. The wealth, and consequently the power, of the country have been distributed among a large and a humbler class of owners. They have been divided as it were into premiums for industry and talent, and have rewarded the exertions of innumerable persons pushing their way to the top of the plough, the shovel, and the loom. It has often been complained that the tendencies of our social state are too much in favor of accumulation, and that the many are continually sacrificed for the aggrandisement of the few. Unquestionably these tendencies are still at work, and many great fortunes have been made, and houses established on the commercial devastations of the last five years. But it is equally certain that what the middle classes have lost has not been altogether, or even mainly, swept up by the giant of commerce. The more important result of the recent crisis has been the elevation of the working classes—the greater independence and comfort of the whole, and the ascent of many among them to superior and more lucrative employment.

## Copper Mines in Pennsylvania.

Valuable veins of copper ore have been found and opened in Pennsylvania, near the Schuylkill river, about twenty miles from the city of Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Copper Company, which has been organized, is said to be equalled only by the rich mines of Cornwall, in England, which they are said to resemble in a remarkable degree. Some of these veins have been opened to a great depth, and traced for three miles in extent, showing that they are very regular and inexhaustible.

A Boston speculator proposes a plan by which they who choose may go to London and see the big fair in the Spring, and come back again, all for not more than a hundred dollars. He says he has for more than a hundred persons, that he provided one hundred passengers can be obtained, the proprietors of a line of first class packets will agree to furnish a passage to Liverpool and back, and provide good accommodations and excellent fare, for the sum of sixty dollars each. The whole trip and stay to include about three months.

## From the Greenboro' Patriot.

### Forsythe Superior Court.

The Fall Term of the Superior Court for Forsythe county was held last week.—Judge Manly presiding. There was but one case of general importance disposed of, to wit: "The State vs. Jesse McBride and Adam Crooks," on a charge of circulating an incendiary publication. The defendants were indicted under the Act of 1830, being the 17th section of the chapter on Crimes and Punishments in the Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

"If any person shall knowingly bring into this State, with an intent to circulate, or knowingly circulate or publish within this State, or shall aid or abet the bringing into this State or the circulation or publication within this State, any written or printed pamphlet or paper, whether written or printed in or out of the State, the evident tendency whereof would be to excite insurrection, conspiracy or resistance in the slaves or free negroes and persons of color within the State, or which shall advise or persuade slaves or free persons of color to insurrection, conspiracy or resistance, such persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than one year and be put in the pillory and whipped, at the discretion of the court, and for the second offence shall suffer death without benefit of clergy."

This case had excited intense interest in Forsythe and the adjoining counties, and the trial was attended by a large crowd of anxious spectators. It was taken up on Friday morning and occupied the whole day and until 9 or 10 o'clock at night. The State was ably represented by John A. Gilmer and Hugh Waddell, Esqs., and the defendants by George C. Mendenhall and James T. Morehead, Esqs. Great latitude was allowed by the Court to the defendants' counsel, and every disposition shown to give them a fair trial, and to secure to them the best of the law, and the best of the ability of the counsel for the defendants can accuse them of not discharging their whole duty towards their clients.

The pamphlet on the circulation of which the charge was founded, and which was read in evidence, contained a sort of running commentary on the Ten Commandments, and was in the course of the trial, and the language of the abolitionists, and intended to show that slaveholders live in the habitual violation of all said Commandments. The essential point of evidence was the proof that McBride, on leaving the house of a Mr. Kennedy where he and Crooks had staid all night, put the pamphlet into the hands of Mr. K's daughter, a little girl of ten or twelve years old.

After the arguments of counsel, and a clear and intelligent charge from the Judge, admitted on both sides to be impartial, at a late hour the jury retired and remained together all night. At the opening of the Court on Saturday morning the jury came in with their verdict of *Guilty* as to McBride, and *not guilty* as to Crooks. [We may here remark that there was no evidence adduced before the Court against Crooks, except the testimony of McBride.]

The Judge seemed to announce against McBride substantially the sentence prescribed in the statute, viz: imprisonment for one year, in the pillory for one hour, and twenty lashes. The defendant took an appeal to the Supreme Court.

These men have been travelling in neighboring sections for some time, in the character of preachers, and have been successful in converting many souls. It is not for us to discern the motives of their mission; but the effect is evil, notoriously evil; and seeing this, as they can hardly fail to perceive it, they ought now to desist from their operations among us. One of them has been convicted, after as fair a trial as any man ever had, of a willful violation of our laws. It was in evidence that he had publicly declared his purpose to poison the colored people, and pursued in his ministry regardless of the law, &c.—Nothing but that high sense of loyalty to the law, which happily pervades the community, has saved him from summary punishment; and if he can with impunity violate the law of the land, would he complain if an outraged community do the same thing in regard to him?

It was remarked that these men conducted themselves with propriety during their attendance at Court. McBride was bound in a heavy sum, with surety, not to circulate any more pamphlets of the same character during the pendency of his appeal.

SINGULAR RISING OF A RIVER IN SCOTLAND.—About the beginning of the present century, the depth of the river Clyde was scarcely five feet. The vessels in it consisted of nothing more than craft drawing a few feet water, and none exceeding thirty or forty tons burthen. In 1830, the average depth of the Clyde at high water neap tides, was made nine feet. In 1840, the depth was increased to fourteen feet; and in 1850, the average available depth at high water at neap tide is sixteen feet. The river has also been deepened during the past year or twelve years, gradually increased in breadth.

The city of Paris is about to erect, along the grand avenue of the Champs Elysees, three hundred statues, in marble, of Parisians distinguished in the administration of the city, in letters, in science, the fine arts, or commerce.